

[THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1768.]

NEW-YORK OR, GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES.

THE

[NUMB. 1330.]

JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published May 12, 1768.
Flour at 19/3 per Ct.

A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb.
10 oz. for 4 Coppers.—Ditto, of Dit, to
weigh 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. for 2 Coppers.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S
RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

D's Age.	Water.	High-rises	sets	High-tides
THURSDAY	16	10	after 4	34 before 8
FRIDAY	17	11	4	35
SATURDAY	18	11	4	35
SUNDAY	19	12	4	35
MONDAY	20	1	4	36
TUESDAY	21	2	4	36
WEDNESDAY	22	3	4	36
Days 14 Hours 52 minutes long, the 30th.				

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	75. od.	Beef per Barrel	45s. ed.
Flour	19s. ed.	Pork	75s. ed.
Brown Bread	19s. ed.	Salt	2s. 3d.
West-India Rum	3s. 4d.	Bohea Tea	4s. 3d.
New-England ditto	2s. 4d.	Chocol. per doz.	£1 os. ed.
Muscovado Sugar	5os.	Bees Wax	1s. 7d.
Single refined ditto	1s. od.	Nut Wood	2s. 6d.
Molasses	1s. 1od.	Oak ditto	1s. od.

To be sold at Verthe at the Coffee-House, this Day, being
the 30th of this Instant, June, at Noon;

The BRIG
MONCKTON,
(JOHN MORY, MASTER;)

Per INVENTORY:
Now lying at Cruger's-Wharf, or at pri-
vate Sale any Time before, by JOHN LONG, Merchant, in
New-York, June 21, 1768.

Just publish'd, and to be sold at the Printing-Office
at the Exchange.

A
V I N D I C A T I O N
O F

THE BISHOP OF LANDAFF's SERMON,

FROM

THE GROSS MISREPRESENTATIONS,
AND

ABUSIVE REFLECTIONS,

CONTAINED

In Mr. WILLIAM LIVINGSTON's LETTER
TO HIS LORDSHIP:

WITH A

POSTSCRIPT, CONTAINING
Some ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS
on certain Passages in Dr. Chauncy's REMARKS
on the Bishop of Landaff's Sermon.

BY A LOVER OF TRUTH AND DECENCY.

Quid verum atque curo et rogo, et omnia in hoc sum.

HORACE.
Non equidem hoc studeo bullatis utmili regis
Pugna terreat, dare pondus idonea sume

PERSIUS.

TO BE SOLD,
By JOHN LONG,

In Pearl-Street, near the Battery,
LISBON WINE by the Quarter
Cask, and LEMONS by the Box; just im-
ported by the Sloop Conway, Robert Elder, Mat-
ter.

29 32

A N C H O R S,
FROM one hundred and fifty to
one thousand, made of the very best of bar iron, by
the best Anchor-smith in America, equal if not superior in
quality to any made in Europe, to be sold by

JOHN ABEEL,
Near Cornhill-Market, who can supply any Gentleman on a
short Notice with Anchors from 1000 to 1500 weight. (29

32)

TO BE SOLD,
By JAMES ABEEL,

Near the ALBANY-PIER;
HOLLOW-WARE of all Kinds,
made at Vesuvius Furnace, at Newark, in New-Jersey,
and allowed by the best Judges to be far preferable to any
made in America.—Likewise, Old West-India and N. York
Rum, and Muscovado Sugar by the Hogshead. (29 32)



Treasury-Office, N. York, June 22, 1768.
A very little Notice has been taken of the Treasurer's Request of the 29th of February last; desiring all Persons indebted for Duties due to this Colony, to pay the same: He will therefore be under a Necessity of commencing Suits against all Persons in Arrear, unless they prevent such disagreeable Steps by a speedy Payment of the said Duties.

30 35

Richard Norris, Stay-Maker,

FROM LONDON:

MAKES all sorts of stays & jumps, turned and plain, with French and Mecklinburg waistcoats, German jackets, slips after the neatest and best manner, and at the most reasonable Rates: Any ladies uneasy in their shapes, he likewise fits without any incumbrance; young ladies and growing misses inclined to casts or rises in the hips or shoulders, he likewise prevents by methods approved of by the society of stay-makers in London: He acquires the first fashions of the court of London by a correspondent he has settled there. He has had the honour of working for several ladies of distinction both in England and in this city with universal applause, and flatters himself he gave entire satisfaction, as he engages his work preferable to any done in these parts for neatness and true fitting.

N. B. The said NORRIS, has whale-bone for merchants and others, and sells his bone at the lowest price: he returns his sincere thanks to all his good and kind customers, and hopes their good word will not be wanting to his future promotion.—He waits on ladies at any distance, and is to be found next door to the late Mayor, opposite Mr. Lott's, in Smith-street, New-York.

29 32

Five Dollars Reward.

RUN away from Daniel Taylor, of Newark Mountains, in New-Jersey, on Thursday the 16th June instant, an indentured Servant Man, named James M'Donnough; he speaks the Irish Brogue pretty strong, is about 20 Years of Age, of a Brown Complexion; has dark brown Hair, which he wears tied, and is about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, pretty well set; when he ran away he took with him an Axe new jump'd, and had on a Regimental Cap turn'd up with red, an old brown cloth jacket made Sailor Fashion, a Tow Cloth Shirt, a ragged Pair of Tow Cloth Trowsers, and no Shoes or Stockings.—Whoever apprehends the above run away Servant, and secures him so that the said Daniel Taylor, may have him again, shall be paid the above Reward of Five Dollars, and all reasonable Charges by the said Daniel Taylor.

29 32

WHEREAS MARY the Wife of GARET BRINKERHOFF of Fish-Kills in Dutchess County, has without any just Reason or Difference with him, but thro' the Influence of evil minded Persons, eloped from her said Husband: I therefore hereby forewarn all Persons that I will pay no Debt of her contracting since her Elopement, and desire no Person will harbour, entertain, or trust her on my Account. If she gives me no further Cause of Displeasure, and will return, she will be kindly received and supported as before. 29 32 GARET BRINKERHOFF.

TO BE SOLD, THE TIME OF
AN IRISH SERVANT WOMAN,

who has three Years and five Months to serve. She is twenty Years of Age, can work very well at her Needle, and write a good Hand; she can Wash, Iron, &c. and is parted with because there is no sufficient Employment for her in her Master's Family: Apply to Mr. Dawson, on Rotten-Row, Jeweller, or to the Printer at the Exchange.

29 32

ISAAC SEARS,

HAS FOR SALE,

THIS Country made ANCHORS, weight from 50 lb to 300, at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ pence per lb, warranted to be good.

28 31

New-York, June 10, 1768.

WHEREAS by an Advertisement of the Trustees appointed by a Law of this Colony, to settle the Estate of Abraham De Peyster, Esq; deceased, inserted in this Paper some Time past; all Persons indebted to said Estate were desired to make speedy Payment to John Cruger, one of the Trustees of which, proper Notice has not been taken: Public Notice is hereby given, to all Persons indebted to said Estate, that unless Payment is made forthwith, their Bonds, Notes, or Accounts, will be put into the Hands of an Attorney.

29 32

WANTS EMPLOY,
IN the Capacity of a Clerk, or to attend a Store, a young
Man, who can have a Recommendation from his last
Place. For further Particulars inquire of Capt. M'Donald,
or the Printer.

27 30

LONDON, February 13.

To the Printer of the PUBLIC LEDGER.
Several Letters have occasionally appeared in
some of the public Papers, tending to asperse
the character of Thomas Walker, Esq; of
Montreal, and as you have always appeared an advocate
for injured merit, I request you would insert
the following paragraphs, and accompany them
with a Letter written by his Majesty's Attorney
General for Canada to the Grand Jury at Montreal,
which will set this Affair in a true light, and very
much oblige one of your constant subscribers.

Quebec, March 23. At the Supreme Court,
which commenced at Montreal on Saturday the
28th of Feb. last, and ended the 12th instant, Bills
of Indictment against Lieut. Simon Evans of the
28th regiment, Daniel Disney, Esq; Captain in the
44th regiment, and Mons. Lacorne St. Luc of Mon-
treal, who were with three other Gentlemen con-
fined on the testimony of George M'Govock, Sol-
dier in the 28th regiment, for the assault committed
on Thomas Walker, Esq; on the 6th of Dec-
ember, 1764. The Grand Jury returned the Bills
against Lieut. Evans and Mons. Lacorne St. Luc
Ignoramus, and that against Mr. Disney a true Bill;
and on Wednesday the 11th instant Mr. Disney was
arraigned and tried, and after a trial of eight hours,
and many witnesses examined on both sides, Mr.
Disney was most honourably acquitted; the case be-
ing so clear, that the Petty Jury did not take more
than half an hour to consider on their verdict, which
time was barely sufficient to read over the notes of
the positions made by the several witnesses. On
the trial, George M'Govock appeared so guilty of
Perjury, that the other Gentlemen, who were con-
fined on his testimony, were the next morning dis-
charged by Proclamation.

The Grand Jury have likewise presented him for
wilful and corrupt Perjury; and for the greater
safety, he is now in custody in the goal at Quebec,
and will be prosecuted therefor at the next Supreme
Court to be held at Montreal.

Ambo, April 24. Last week was our Supreme
Court of Assizes, at which appeared all the officers
and soldiers of the 28th regiment, who lay under the
imputation of the assault on Mr. Thomas Walker;
but as no other testimony was brought against them
but the deposition of a villain, who had lately been
presented by the Grand Jury for wilful and corrupt
Perjury, they were all released from their recogni-
zances.

Extract from the Presentments of the Grand Jury
of Canada.

ARTICLE VII.

That by the Alibi of Major Disney proved yes-
terday in Court, Mr. Thomas Walker, and Mrs.
Walker his wife, have been guilty of Perjury; for
that they did on oath positively swear, that the said
Major Daniel Disney, in disguise, was in the house
of the said Thomas Walker on Thursday the 6th
day of December, in the year of our Lord one thou-
sand seven hundred and sixty four, between the
hours of eight and nine of the clock in the evening
of that day.

ARTICLE VIII.

That George M'Govock, now or late a Soldier
in his Majesty's 28th regiment, is guilty of wilful
and corrupt Perjury; for that he, at sundry times
and places, being under oath legally administered,
did commit Perjury, and particularly yesterday, be-
ing the 11th day of March, in open court, did pos-
itively swear he was present at the assault committed
on Mr. Walker the 6th day of December, one thou-
sand seven hundred and sixty four; and that he did
carry intelligence of the assault from the said Walk-
er's house to Capt. Payne and Lieutenant Toten-
ham, who were then at the house of Serjeant Mees;
and for that the said M'Govock did then and there
utter divers other wilful and corrupt Perjuries.

(Sign'd)

SAMUEL MACKAY, Foreman.
Montreal, March 15, 1768.

Mr. Maseres, his Majesty's Attorney General for Canada, his Letter to the Grand Jury of Montreal, Gentlemen, September 16, 1767.

S it has been represented in the Supreme Court, A that at the last Session held at this place, I gave the Grand Jury then in being, an unsatisfactory answer to some questions which they thought fit to propose to me concerning the nature of presentments and indictments, I beg leave to state to you, in a short and plain manner, what those questions were, and what answers I gave to them, that it may be seen how far I was from concealing from that Grand Jury any information that it was in my power to give them, in order to enable them to proceed with spirit and propriety in their important office of enquiries for our Sovereign Lord the King into all felonies, and other crimes committed in the district of Montreal. I had not at the time they proposed those questions to me the least apprehension that they entertained any design of presenting George Mac Gavock to the Supreme Court for any wilful and corrupt Perjury committed by him at the trial of Captain Disney. There seemed to me to be no reason to suspect him of that crime arising from any part of the evidence given at that trial; and if there had been any reason to suspect it, there seemed to be no legal evidence then at hand to prove it. Much less could I imagine that they entertained an intention of presenting Mr. and Mrs. Walker, for Perjury. They never communicated their intention to me, nor desired me to give them a general form of indictment for Perjury, that they might afterwards fill it up with the names of the persons they intended to present. They only asked me these short questions: Whether there was any difference between an indictment and a presentment, and what that difference was? And whether it was necessary that a presentment should be upon oath? I answered, that I knew no legal difference between an indictment and a presentment of a Grand Jury; that every indictment was, properly speaking, a presentment, being a charge against a man presented to the Court by the Grand Jury upon their oath as a true charge; that it was indeed usual in common conversation to call a charge presented to the Court by the Grand Jury upon their own knowledge only, without hearing any witnesses examined in support of it, a presentment, and a charge presented by them in consequence of the evidence of witnesses examined before them an indictment; but that the forms of both were exactly the same, and that it was necessary that both of them should be stated to be upon the oath of the presenters. This I took to be a full and proper answer to the questions that were proposed to me; at least it was the best I was able to give them. They asked me no further questions, and I withdrew, not knowing or conjecturing for what end or purpose they had asked me these.

In the afternoon of the same day, or of the day following, (I forget which) I was greatly surprised to hear that they had delivered to the chief Justice the presentments against George Mac Gavock, and Mr. and Mrs. Walker, for Perjury.

Four particulars relating to these presentments occasioned this surprise; first, because I was not able to discover any ground, arising from the evidence given at Captain Disney's trial, to charge either of those three persons with perjury since the mere circumstance of the petty Jury's having thought fit to give credit to the witnesses on the side of mercy and innocence, rather than to those whose testimony tended to convict, seemed by no means either in law or reason to be ground for such a conclusion.

It in every cause, in which contradictory, or seemingly contradictory evidence was given by the witnesses on the different sides, it were a just and legal conclusion that the witnesses on the losing side were all of them perjured, it would afford a terrible quantity of materials for the presentments of Grand Juries: It would indeed entirely destroy all legal trials in the open, fair, and public manner in which they are now carried on; since no man would venture to give evidence in any cause, however just or honest, when he was liable to so dreadful a treatment, if the verdict should happen to be given against his testimony. An inquisition upon the Spanish model, with secret evidence given in private by unknown accusers, would become a necessary institution.

The second thing that seemed strange in these presentments was, that they should not be stated to be upon oath, notwithstanding the questions which the gentlemen of that Grand Jury had thought fit to propose to me upon that subject.

The third thing that appeared remarkable was, that the perjury alleged in those presentments, as having been the principal perjury committed by George Mac Gavock, and which was the only perjury expressly set forth in the presentment against him, was the declaration he made in the course of his evidence, that Capt. Payne had been standing in the public street at Montreal, not far from Mr. Walker's house, at the time that the cruel assault was committed upon Mr. Walker. For, supposing this fact of Capt. Payne's presence there to have been absolutely false in itself, I could not recollect a tittle of evidence delivered at that trial that had the least

tendency to prove it so; and besides, if it was false, and could have been proved to be so by the clearest and most indisputable evidence, it seemed to me to be a perjury not punishable by law, because it related to an immaterial point of the trial then in hand, and had no tendency to cause Capt. Disney to be either convicted or acquitted.

And fourthly, it was remarkable that, though George Mac Gavock was presented as having committed wilful and corrupt perjury, Mr. and Mrs. Walker were presented as guilty only of perjury, without the words *wilful and corrupt*; that is, in a legal sense, as guilty of no crime at all, but only of a mistake in having been induced by some strong circumstances of resemblance to take another man for Capt. Disney. As this was not a legal charge, it was grievous to see so harsh a word as that of *Perjury* used by gentlemen who filled the respectable office of Grand Jurymen, in speaking of persons of so fair and unsullied a character as Mr. and Mrs. Walker.

As I hope I have now satisfied you, Gentlemen, that I did not conceal any necessary informations from the late Grand Jury, that they thought proper to desire of me; I beg leave to assure you, Gentlemen, that are now upon the present Grand Jury, that I am extremely ready to do every thing that lies in my power to assist you in the inquiries, which your office obliges you to make, into the crimes that have been committed in this district, and to reduce into form, as well as I am able, any charge which you shall think fit to present as a proper object of prosecution, even though I should not myself think the evidence in support of it so full as it ought to be, in order to be the ground of such a proceeding. Such deference I shall pay to the sentiments of a Grand Jury, whom I shall presume to act with a due regard to the solemn oath they have taken, of presenting no man through envy, hatred, or malice, and of leaving no man unpresented through fear, favour, or affection. I do not in general think it expedient for an officer of the Crown to take an active and leading part in setting forward criminal prosecutions, even where he approves them, and thinks them founded upon sufficient evidence; much less in other cases. This active conduct seems to be more properly the duty of the Grand Jury. But I shall always think it an honour to act in concert with that respectable body, when called upon by them so to do.

I shall only add, that indictments for wilful and corrupt perjury, are very nice and difficult things to draw, and when drawn with the utmost exactness, cannot be supported without a very great deal of clear and indisputable evidence. The evidence upon which a Grand Jury can find such an indictment, must be either their own certain knowledge, or the evidence of witnesses examined a new before them, and not the opinion of the gentlemen who constituted a former Grand Jury; and the points in which the perjury was committed must be clearly set forth, and must be such as were material to the point in issue on the trial, at which the supposed perjury was committed.

I have the honour to be, with great regard, &c.
(Sign'd) FRANCIS MASERES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.
Last Thursday Evening, Mr. Thomas Bartow (late of New-York, now of this City, Merchant) was married to Miss Sally Benezet (Daughter of Daniel Benezet, Esq;) a young Lady of distinguished Merit.

The Brig Meriam and Ann, Capt. Haselton, jun. in 28 Days from Jamaica, informs us, that on his Passage, in Lat. 23° 4', Long. 85° 3', he spoke a Brig. Capt. Frederick Baker, of New-York, from the Bay of Honduras bound to Amsterdam; out six Weeks.—In Lat. 30° 10', Long. 79° 10', he spoke a Snow from Gibraltar bound to St. Augustine, with Soldiers; out two Months.

BOSTON, June 20.
Province of the Massachusetts-Bay.
To his Excellency Francis Bernard, Esq; Governor and Commander in chief in and over said province, and Vice-Admiral of the same.
The inhabitants of the town of Boston, in Town-Meeting, legally assembled;

Humbly shew,
THAT your petitioners consider the British constitution as the basis of their safety and happiness. By that, is established, No man shall be governed by laws, nor taxed but by himself or representative, legally and fairly chosen, and to which he does not give his own consent. In open violation of these fundamental rights of Britons, laws and taxes are imposed on us, to which we not only have not given our consent, but against which we have most firmly remonstrated. Dutiful petitions have been preferred to our most gracious Sovereign; which (tho' to the great conlition of the people, we now learn, have been cruelly and insidiously prevented reaching the royal presence) we have waited to receive a gracious answer to, with the greatest attention to the public peace, until we find ourselves invaded with an armed force, seizing, impressing, and imprisoning the persons of our fellow subjects, contrary to express acts of parliament.

Menaces have been thrown out, fit only for barba-

rians, which already affect us in the most sensible manner, and threaten us with famine and desolation, as all navigation is obstructed, upon which alone our whole support depends; and the town is at this crisis in a situation, nearly such, as if war was formally declared against it.

To contend with our parent-state, is in our idea, the most shocking and dreadful extremity; but tamely to relinquish the only security, we and our posterity retain of the enjoyment of our lives and properties, without one struggle, is so humiliating and base, that we cannot support the reflection. We apprehend Sir, that it is at your option, in your power, and we would hope in your inclination, to prevent this distressed, and justly incensed people, from effecting too much, and from the shame and reproach of attempting too little.

As the Board of Customs have thought fit, of their own motion, to relinquish the exercise of their commission here, and as we cannot but hope, that, being convinced of the impropriety and injustice, of the appointment of a Board, with such enormous powers, and the inevitable destruction which would ensue from the exercise of their office, will never reassume it; we flatter ourselves, your Excellency will, in tenderness to this people, use the best means in your power, to remove the other grievance, we so justly complain of, and issue your immediate order to the commander of his Majesty's ship Romney, to remove from this harbour, 'till we shall be ascertained of the success of our applications.

And your petitioners as in duty bound, &c.

The Select-men, with fourteen other gentlemen were then appointed a committee to wait on his Excellency the Governor, and present the above petition that same evening.

After which the meeting was adjourned till Wednesday the 15th.—When his Excellency's answer to the committee was read; which is as follows,

GENTLEMEN,

MY office and station, make me a very incompetent judge of the rights you claim against acts of Parliament; and therefore it would be to no purpose for me to express my opinion thereupon. All I can say is, that I shall not knowingly infringe any of your rights and privileges, but shall religiously maintain all those which are committed to me, as a servant of the King.

In regard to the impressing men for the service of the King, in his ships of war, it is practised in Great-Britain, and all other his Majesty's dominions, and therefore, I cannot dispute it in this part of them. But I shall use my utmost endeavours to get it regulated so as to avoid all the inconveniences to this town, which you are apprehensive of: and from the knowledge I have of Capt. Corner, I have no doubt of my succeeding therein.

I cannot pretend to enter into any dispute between you, and your parent-state: I desire to be a faithful servant in regard to both; and I shall think myself most highly honoured, if I can be in the lowest degree, an instrument in preserving a perfect conciliation between them. I can assure you, that, if it was as much in my power, as it is in my will, it would always be preserved.

I am obliged by all kinds of duty, by my general instructions, and by his Majesty's special orders, to protect, aid, and assist the commissioners of the customs (appointed under the great seal of Great-Britain, in pursuance of an act of Parliament) and their officers in their persons, and offices. And whether they shall, or shall not relinquish the exercise of their commission, I must not fail to give them all the protection, aid, and assistance in my power. If in so doing I shall give offence, I shall be sorry for it, but I shall never regret the doing my duty.

I have no command over his Majesty's ships, and therefore cannot issue such orders as you desire, nor indeed any order to the Commander of his Majesty's ship, the Romney, and it would be highly improper for me to make a requisition to him, to remove from this harbour, when I know he is stationed here by a superior officer, and cannot remove from hence but by his orders. FRA. BERNARD.

After which it was voted, that a letter containing the particulars of what had passed in the town on Friday evening, should be transmitted by the first opportunity, to Dennis De Berdt, Esq; agent for the House of Representatives: They then proceeded to choose a committee of seven gentlemen to draw up instructions to the members of this town.

The Meeting was then adjourned till Friday, four o'clock.

We are authorised to inform the public, that Capt. Corner, Commander of his Majesty's ship Romney, in case he should want any more men, will not take any belonging to, or married in the province, nor any employed in the trade along shore, or to the neighbouring colonies.

And we are further authorised to assure the public, that the men pressed out of Capt. Waterman's vessel, are dismissed, and will be ashore this day.

On Friday the 17th, the inhabitants being assembled at Fanuel-hall, the committee presented the following instructions to James Otis, Esq; the Hon. Thomas Cushing, Esq; Mr. Samuel Adams, and John Hancock, Esq; Representatives for this town.

which being read by M. Clark, were unanimously

GENTLEMEN,

After the Repeal of we were happy in the ration of that tranquillity, and that har our parent country and sublited before that det utmost grief and concer ourselves too soon, and is yet alive.—The prin founded continues in fi still demanded from Am

We have the mortifie Parliament after another pose of raising a revenue continually collecting fr by an authority in the co no share, and over whi fluence or controul; to cash that remained amo trade, from time to tin country, never to return is worse if possibl appro of swarms of Officers an luxury, whose example our morals, and whose trample on our rights.

Under all these misfor ever, it is our fixed resolu and duty to our most genc and due subordina ment as the supreme legi sity, for the preservati our cordial and sincere country; and to use our preservati of peace and waiting with anxious ex antent, for relief. At the terable resolution, at all ate our dear and invali the utmost hazard of ou we have a full and ration signs formed against them.

That such designs have in being we have reason to of place-men and pension of underlings and depend try, we have seen alread pers, their rash, inconside are well known.

In this situation of affa and among the rest, his Romney, have appeared last, as we believe, by the board of Commissioners, and terrify the inhabitant compliances and unlimited chored within a cable's le passing over other irregul the last alarming act of th and in our opinion, illega at a wharf, the cutting of her with an armed force, in protection of the King's s cause of seizure that we cause that has yet been m prosecution whatever ha against her; was, by the in writing of the board o Commander of that ship.

In addition to all this, w with rumours and reports passed, new importation to suck the life-blood of streaming from the veins; war to be a still severer r and the arrival of a milita passive obedience: orders ed to New-York Halifax, giments and troops to pre

Under the distresses arising with the highest confidence ties and fortitude, Gentleman on this occasion, that may conduce to our re we recommend it to your c tion. In the first place, to ses of all kinds, may, if There is an act of parliam never been repealed, for th trade to America.—We re ter xxxvii. § 9.—“It is riner or other person, wh or be retained to serve on trading ship or vessel th any part of America, nor person, being on shore in be liable to be impressed, officer or officers of, or b Majesty's ships of war, en High Admiral, or any o unless such mariner sha from such ship of war be at any time, after the four

which being read by Mr. William Cooper, Town-clerk, were unanimously approved of.

GENTLEMEN,

After the Repeal of the American Stamp-Act, we were happy in the pleasing prospect of a restoration of that tranquility and unanimity among ourselves, and that harmony and affection between our parent country and us, which had generally subsisted before that detestable Act. But with the utmost grief and concern, we find that we flattered ourselves too soon, and that the root of bitterness is yet alive.—The principle on which that Act was founded continues in full force, and a revenue is still demanded from America.

We have the mortification to observe one Act of Parliament after another passed for the express purpose of raising a revenue from us; to see our money continually collecting from us without our consent, by an authority in the constitution of which we have no share, and over which we have no kind of influence or controul; to see the little circulating cash that remained among us for the support of our trade, from time to time transmitted to a distant country, never to return, or what in our estimation is worse if possible, appropriated to the maintenance of swarms of Officers and Pensioners in idleness and luxury, whose example has a tendency to corrupt our morals, and whose arbitrary dispositions will trample on our rights.

Under all these misfortunes and afflictions, however, it is our fixed resolution to maintain our loyalty and duty to our most gracious Sovereign, a reverence and due subordination to the British Parliament as the supreme legislative in all cases of necessity, for the preservation of the whole empire, and our cordial and sincere affection for our parent country; and to use our utmost endeavours for the preservation of peace and order among ourselves, waiting with anxious expectation, for a favourable answer to the petitions and solicitations of this continent, for relief. At the same time it is our unalterable resolution, at all times, to assert and vindicate our dear and invaluable rights and liberties, at the utmost hazard of our lives and fortunes; and we have a full and rational confidence, that no designs formed against them will ever prosper.

That such designs have been formed, and are still in being we have reason to apprehend. A multitude of place-men and pensioners, and an enormous train of underlings and dependents, all novel in this country, we have seen already. Their imperious tempers, their rash, inconsiderate and weak behaviour, are well known.

In this situation of affairs, several armed vessels, and among the rest, his Majesty's ship of war, the Romney, have appeared in our harbour, and the last, as we believe, by the express application of the board of Commissioners, with design to over awe and terrify the inhabitants of this town, into base compliances and unlimited submission, has been anchored within a cable's length of the wharfs. But passing over other irregularities, we are assured that the last alarming act of that ship, viz. the violent, and in our opinion, illegal seizure of a vessel lying at a wharf, the cutting of her fasts, and removing her with an armed force, in a hostile manner under the protection of the King's ship without any probable cause of seizure that we know of, or indeed any cause that has yet been made known; no libel or prosecution whatever having yet been instituted against her; was, by the express order or request in writing of the board of Commissioners to the Commander of that ship.

In addition to all this, we are continually alarmed with rumours and reports of new revenue acts to be passed, new importation of officers and pensioners, to suck the life-blood of the body politic, while it is streaming from the veins; fresh arrivals of ships of war to be a still severer restraint upon our trade, and the arrival of a military force to dragoon us into passive obedience: orders and requisitions transmitted to New-York, Halifax, and to England, for regiments and troops to preserve the public peace.

Under the distresses arising from this state of things, with the highest confidence in your integrity, abilities and fortitude, Gentlemen, you will exert yourselves on this occasion, that nothing be left undone that may conduce to our relief; and in particular, we recommend it to your consideration and discretion. In the first place, to endeavour, that impressions of all kinds, may, if possible, be prevented. There is an act of parliament in being, which has never been repealed, for the encouragement of the trade to America.—We mean, the 6th Ann. chapter xxxvii. § 9.—“It is enacted, that no mariner or other person, who shall serve on board, or be retained to serve on board any privateer, or trading ship or vessel that shall be employed in any part of America, nor any mariner, or other person, being on shore in any part thereof, shall be liable to be impressed, or taken away, by any officer or officers of, or belonging to any of her Majesty's ships of war, empowered by the Lord High Admiral, or any other person whatsoever, unless such mariner shall have before deserted from such ship of war belonging to her Majesty at any time, after the fourteenth day of February

1707, upon pain that any officer or officers so impressed or taking away, or causing to be impressed, sed or taken away, any mariner or other person, contrary to the tenor and true meaning of this act, shall forfeit to the master, or owner or owners of any such ship, or vessel, twenty pounds for every man he or they shall impress or take, to be recovered with full costs of suit in any court within any part of her Majesty's dominions.” The title is, [An act for the Encouragement of the trade to America.]—So that any impresses of any mariner from any vessel whatever, appears to be in direct violation of an act of parliament. In the next place, 'tis our desire, that you inquire and use your endeavours to promote a parliamentary inquiry for the authors and propagators of such alarming rumours and reports as we have mentioned before; and whether the Commissioners, or any other persons whatsoever have really wrote or solicited for troops to be sent here, from Halifax, New-York, England, or elsewhere, and for what end, and that you forward, if you think it expedient in the house of Representatives, resolutions that any such person who shall solicit or promote the importation of troops at this time, is an enemy to this town and province, and a disturber of the peace and good order of both.

The Commissioners and other gentlemen are still on board the Romney.—We hear that orders are given to receive them into the Castle, and that they are to remove there in a few days, where they will hold their board.

PROVIDENCE. June 11.

On the 30th ult. died at Middletown, N. Jersey, in the 28th Year of his Age, Mr. William Wiley, an eminent Distiller, formerly an Inhabitant of this Place, of which he was a Native—a Gentleman of acknowledged Uprightness and Integrity, whose benevolent Mind, and Rectitude of Life, added to his agreeable Converse, and engaging Manner, rendered him universally beloved and respected: He was a strenuous Asserter of the Liberties of his Country—a zealous Advocate for the Welfare of Britain and America, whose Interests, from the Solidity of his Judgment, he was led to consider as inseparably connected; but an Enemy to every Measure that wore the least Glimmering of Oppression: He bore a lingering and painful Disorder, with that Fortitude and Resignation which so eminently characterise the Christian and the Man; fully convinced of this great Truth—“Death is Victory;

“It binds in Chains the raging Ills of Life.” He met his Dissolution with that Cheerfulness and Serenity which are ever the Emanations of a conscious virtuous Mind, and which none but the truly Pious can form a proper Idea of, in firm Assurance, that a Life devoted to the Cause of Virtue would be rewarded with an Inheritance among the Blessed.

N E W - Y O R K , June 30.

Monday se'nnight, a young Man, the Son of a Tea-Water Man in this City, left his Father's House early in the Morning upon some Family Discontent, and on Friday last his Body was taken up floating in the River.

On Thursday Evening last, arrived the Sloop Samuel, Captain Thomas Tudor, in 22 Days from Antigua. The 19th Inst. in Lat. 38, Lon. 70, he spoke with Capt. M'Kinley, from Glasgow for Virginia, 7 Weeks out, who informed him, that some Days before, he had spoke with an English Ship of War from the South Seas bound to England, having on board several Patagonian Men and Women, whom Capt. M'Kinley, had the Curiosity to go on board to see.—They appeared to be very courteous affable People, of lighter Complexions than our Indians, well made, very strong and robust, the Men from 9 to 10 Feet high, and the Women proportionately less.

We hear from Philadelphia, That on Friday Afternoon, the 17th Instant, came up one of the most dreadful Storms of Hail that ever was known, attended with a frightful Noise something like the Sound of Cannon, Drums, and Bells mingled together. The Hail Stones were of various Figures and Sizes, from the Bigness of Peas to that of Turkey's Eggs, and some measured 9 Inches round, and were of irregular Figures like broken Pieces of Ice. About Reading Furnace, the Breadth of the Course of the Storm was about three Miles, it went at the Rate of about twelve Miles an Hour, and lasted fifteen Minutes. Great Numbers of Trees in the Orchards and Woods were blown down. The Fields of Wheat, Rie, &c. in its Way are entirely ruined, bruised or beat to Pieces, so that the Owners have been obliged to mow them for Fodder. The Damage in Lancaster County only, is said to be many Thousand Pounds Value. About Dunkers-Town, and other Places, Calves, Pigs, Fowls and some Cattle were killed, the Leaves all beat from the Trees, and every Window not secured by the Shutters broke to Pieces. Many of the poorer sort of People will be reduced to beggary.

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries.

Sally, Hutchings, from Tenerife. Samuel, Tudor, Antigua. Ranger, Kennedy, Barbados and St. Eustatius. General Gage, Gibb, Jamaica and Musquitoes. Richmond, Newton, Tortola. Outwards.—Olive Branch, Tingley, for Bristol. Cesar, Waugh, Cadiz. Catharine, Offutt, Madeira. Industry, Jacobs, R. Island. Tryon, Seedlock, North-Carolina. New-Orleans Packet, Chesear, Pensacola.

Cleared.—Mercury, Kemble, to London. Havenah, Nicholson; Liverpool. Peggy and Polly, Campbell, St. Eustatius. George; Olive; Rachel, Miller, Success; Bafford; and Helena, Harris; Newfoundland. Tobago, Scott, Grandoe. Sally, Hunt Smith; Carolina. Betsy and Lydia, Braff, Pensacola. Sally and Polly, Freebody, Rhode-Island. Speedwell, Ruffel; and Try-n, Seedlock, North-Carolina. James, Keeble, Virginia.

* * * * *

NEGROES,

TO be sold at Vendue, on Friday the first of July; at the Merchant's Coffee-House: The Sale to begin at Twelve o'Clock.

JOHN FORREST, Taylor;

DESIDES to inform the Public in

general, that he is removed into the House that Mr. Kilburn lately lived in, (being almost opposite to Mr. John Harris Cruger's, and the House that Mr. Stephen Richards formerly lived in) where he intends to follow his Business as before; and from his well known Ability in his Profession, doubt not to give full Satisfaction to all Gentlemen who please to employ him; as he intends to keep the best of Workmen, and shall take particular Care that his Work shall be done to the Time limited, and as well and neat as in any Part of Europe. Any Gentleman in City or Army, may have laced Work done in any Figure or Taste they please, on the shortest Notice.

303

To the PUBLIC.

MRS. HOGAN and Mrs. GRAY, propose jointly to open a School for the general Education of young Ladies, and to teach Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and every Kind of Needle Work: And as they are determined to spare neither Time nor Labour to make this Undertaking of a much Utility as possible; they mean to teach their Scholars what they conceive to be almost equally necessary for every young Lady to know, that is, to be able to make, wash, clear and iron all the several Articles of their own Head Dres, all their Gauzes, Lace, Muslins, and in general every Article in that Way worn by young Ladies in this City; to make their own Hats and Bonnets, dres their Caps, raise the several Sorts of Lace, after being washed, and many other Things too numerous to mention here.—They have employed an Assistant to teach Writing to those young Ladies who are grown up; and beg Leave to assure the Public, that all the Pains and Dispatch possible shall be used to make this Seminary complete. And as they think that in this City of Trade and Industry almost every young Lady should be able to accommodate their own Persons with all the necessary Embellishments of their Dres, without having recourse to the more expensive Mode of applying to and depending wholly upon others. They have taken a commodious House in Wynkoop-Street, next but one to the Governor's Garden: Where they will gladly receive the Commands of those who choose to encourage this Undertaking; they will instruct upon the most moderate Terms, and will engage to make any grown young Lady, able to do up and dres her own Things, in a Month. They will take in all Sorts of Gauzes, Muslins, and Lace of every Kind, to clear in the most perfect Manner, and all Sorts of Needle Work on moderate Terms.

RANELAGH.

AT Ranelagh Garden, this present Thursday, the 30th of June, being the SECOND NIGHT, and every Monday and Thursday during the Season, will be perform'd,

A CONCERT OF VOCAL

AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

The Vocal Parts by Mr. WOOLLS and Miss WAINWRIGHT. After which will be exhibited some curious Pieces of

FIRE-WORKS.

Under the Direction of the two ITALIAN BROTHERS, whose Performances have given so much Satisfaction to the Public.—To begin exactly at 8 o'Clock. Vivant Rex & Regina.

Tickets to be had at the Gate, at TWO SHILLINGS each.

If Mr. Jones begs Leave to assure the Public, that the Interruption of the Performance on Monday, was owing to an unavoidable Accident, but they may depend for the Future, that no Part of the Concert will be omitted; and that every Thing will be conducted with the utmost Regularity and Decorum.

Mrs. JOHNSTON,

NOTIFIES the Public, That she has removed to the large and commodious House commonly called the White-Horse, at the Sign of the Duke of Rutland, in Elizabeth-Town; where she purposed to keep a Publick House of Entertainment, and hopes the Favour of her old Customers.

June 18. 1768. 303

BY Order of the Affinees to the

Estate of John Alexander and Comp. the Creditors are desired to bring their Accounts properly attested, to Christopher Smith, as soon as which is done, and the Accounts settled, a Dividend of what Money is in Hand will be immediate paid them. New-York. June 27, 1768. 303

FEVER POWDERS,

RECOMMENDED by the Proprietor, for the Removal of all Kinds of Fevers, as a Remedy which in a Practice of Twenty-five Years, he has never known to fail.

N. B. Some of the above Powders may be had at the Printing-Office at the Exchange, at Two Shillings a Paper, with Directions, four Papers are sufficient to complete a Cure. On due Proof within one Month, that they fail of their Effect, the Money to be returned.

New-York, June 26. 1768. 303

WHEREAS Catharine Mivite,

Wife to the Subcriber, has behaved very indifferently and improperly towards him, and has for several Days past separated herself entirely from him; and she having moreover contracted Debts to a considerable Amount; he hereby cautions all Persons whatsoever, not to trust her on his Account, as no such Demands will be answered by

FRANCIS MIVITE.

303

POETS CORNER.

From the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

The Character of a true Englishman.
By Cardinal HOWARD.

Written originally in Italian, and addressed to the Pope, at Rome, by Paquin.

THE freeborn English, generous and wise,
Hate chains, but do not government despise.

Rights of the crown, Tributes and Taxes, they,
When legally exacted, freely pay.

Force they abhor, and wrong they scorn to bear,
More guided by their judgment, than their fear,

Justice, with them, was never held severe.

Their Pow'r by Tyranny was never got;
Laws might, perhaps, enslave 'em: Force cannot.

Kings are less safe in their unbounded will.

Join'd with the wretched Pow'r of doing ill:
Forsaken most, when they're most absolute.

Laws guard the man, and only bind the brute,
To force that guard with its worst foe to join,

Can never be a prudent King's design:

What Prince would change to be a Cataline?

Break his own Laws, shake an unquestion'd throne!
Conspire with vassals to usurp his own!

Let France grow proud beneath the tyrant's lust,
While the rack'd people crawl, and lick the dust:

The many genius of this Isle disdains
All tinsel slavery, or golden chains.

England to servile yoke could never bow:

What Conqueror ne'er presum'd, who dares do now!

In vain your Holiness may rack your brain:
No Son of yours that happy Isle can gain.

Arm'd with true Gospel, and undated Law,
They guard themselves, and keep the world in awe,

While Freedom reigns, and Parliaments can sit,
They scorn the Tyrants sword, and Jests wit.

To be SOLD,

A Right to take up 2000 Acres of
Land, under the Terms mention'd in his Maj'ty's
Proclamation of the 7th of October 1763, viz. free of Quit
Rent for ten Years, and the Patent given without Fee or
Reward — Inquire of the Printer.

2739

Philadelphia, May 26, 1768.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to
acquaint his friends and the public, that he has re-
moved into that large and commodious Inn, situated in
Third-street, (between Market and Arch-streets) for some
time known by the name of the BULL'S HEAD, (but is now
called the BUNCH of GRAPES) where he proposeth to keep
a genteel HOUSE of ENTERTAINMENT, for travellers
and others, who may depend on the best fare and civilised
treatment, as it will be his constant endeavour to give the
most perfect satisfaction to all who shall favour him with
their custom.

He has furnished his house with the best liquors, as well
as every other requisite suitable to his design; and has also
prepared STABLES and SHEDS (which are as good as any
in this province) for the reception of HORSES and CARRIAGES
which shall be taken the utmost care of.

His house is very well calculated for an Inn, and has the
advantage of an elegant and spacious room for the accommoda-
tion of large companies, who may have occasion to meet
on business or recreation.

When it is considered that Third-street is becoming one of
the grandest avenues into this city,—that the house stands in
the neighbourhood of many principal merchants and capital
stores,—and that it is also very near the market, the proprie-
ty of a good Inn, in such a place will undoubtedly be ge-
nerally allowed,—he therefore hopes that his endeavours
to serve and oblige, will (by the generosity of the public) be
attended with some benefit to himself.

2740

JOSIAH F. DAVENPORT.

To be sold at public Vendue, on Monday the first of August next
at ten o'clock in the Morning, at the Merchant's Coffee-House,
the following Houses, Lots of Ground, &c.

A HOUSE and lot of ground front-
ing on Burnet's-street, wherein Mr. James De Peyster
now lives.

A house and lot adjoining thereto, fronting on Burnet's-
street, wherein Mr. Daniel Phenix now lives.

A store-house and lot of ground, adjoining the house Mr.
Phenix lives in, likewise fronting on Burnet's-street, con-
taining in breadth in front, about 24 feet, and in depth
about 100 feet.

A stable and lot fronting on Queen-street, adjoining to the
house wherein the late Treasurer lived, containing in breadth,
in front, about 27 feet, and in depth about 100 feet.

A house and lot on Burnet's-quay, fronting the east-river,
wherein Mr. Thomas Doran now lives.

A house and lot in French church-street, next door to Mr.
William Horsfield's, wherein Mr. Springall now lives.

A house and three lots beyond French-water, next door to
Mr. Stout's, wherein Christopher Tanner now lives.

A store house and lot in dock-street, now possessed by Mr.
Theodorus Van Wyck, containing in breadth in front on
dock-street, about 33 feet, and in length about 80 feet. On
the rear of the said lot is a small tenement wherein Isaac
Brown (cooper) now lives.

A lot of ground adjoining the rear of the last mentioned
lot, and fronting the east-river, in breadth about 33 feet,
in length about 80 feet.

A tract of land in the Great Patent, near Esopus, called,
lot No. 1, in the division of lot, No. 2, containing about 3
or 4000 acres.

A house and lot in Queen-street, wherein the widow of
Abraham De Peyster, Esq; deceased (late Treasurer) now lives.

A tract of land in the county of Ulster, near the Great
Pond, containing 1035 acres.

1821

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing
Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for
Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

NEGROES,

TO BE SOLD, By

THOMAS DURHAM,



A Parcel of young able bodied
Negro Men, one of whom
is a Cooper by Trade, two Ne-
groes Wenchies, and likewise two
Girls, one of 12 Years old, and the other 16, the
latter is a good Seamstress, and can be well recom-
mended.

2730

RICHARD CURSON,

INTENDING soon to embark for Eng-
land, desires all Persons that have any Demands on him,
to bring in their Accounts; and those that are indebted to
him are requested to pay the same forthwith,
He has imported in the Ship New-York, Capt. Lawrence, from

London, and to be sold on the cheapest Terms;

A fresh Parcel of Bohea Teas, fine Hyson, Souchong,
Pekoa, and common Green Teas; Pepper, Florene Oil, Cin-
namon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Sago, Pearl Barley, Mus-
tard, Rappac, Strasbourg, and Scotch Snuff, in Leaden Can-
nisters.—He sells Wines, Rums, &c. as usual.

2730

THE Co-partnership of PETERS

and RAPALJE dissolved the first Instant: Said
Rapalje, takes this Method of acquainting the Public,
That he has opened a Store at Burling's-Slip, next Door to
Mr. Browers, directly opposite the Bridge: Where he sells
as usual, Rum, Jamaica, Spirits, Mucovaldo Sugars, Mo-
lasses, by the Hoghead or less Quantity, Tea, Coffe, Cho-
colate; best French and Carolina Indigo, Pepper, Allspice,
Gingers; best G. B. Wool-Cards, Powder and Shot. Ware's
Scot Snuff by the Bladder, Loaf and Lump-Sugar; he has
also to dispose of a few Groce of Quart Bottles.

2528

To be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the Merchant's Coffee-House,

On Tuesday the Fifth Day of July next;

ONE HALF (being all that Part

owned by Mary Behenna) of BIG BEARN (commonly called BEHENNA'S) ISLAND, at Hell-gate, containing
One Hundred Acres of rich arable, and pasture land,
about twenty acres of excellent fresh, with a few acres of
salt meadow, and upwards of twenty acres of good wood
land, in the whole one hundred and fifty acres, all in good
fence, and well watered, even in the driest time, a fine large
orchard, with a large number of the very best grafted fruit
trees, and commands a beautiful prospect of the sound, &c.
There is on it a very neat and genteel dwelling house, front-
ing the water, with a long piazza, from whence there is an
agreeable view down the east river, near as far as New-York,
and of all the ships, boats, &c. which pass and repass from
thence through Hell-gate. It has three rooms on a floor, a
fire place in each, a dairy room and store room, with a Ne-
gro house adjoining; contiguous to the house is a large gar-
den, elegantly laid out and well known for its beauty, af-
fording a variety of the choicest fruits, berries of every kind,
English walnuts, alspargus, &c. in great plenty. The fad-
part of the island is on it some good stone quarries, from
which may be had a sufficient quantity of stones for fencing
the lands, and the ground is sown with the usual quantity of
grain, as wheat, Indian corn, &c. At a small distance from
the dwelling house, there is a very convenient still-house,
standing near the water, at a good landing, with a good still,
(little or nothing worse than new) containing eight hundred
gallons, a worm, tub, cisterns, pump, and all utensils ne-
cessary for a distillery.

Any person inclining to buy the same at private sale, before
the above date, may apply to David Jones, in new
Dutch church-street, or to Mary Behenna on the premises,
who will shew the same, and give an indisputable title.

N. B. Good security will be taken for a very considerable
part of the purchase money. New-York, June 1, 1768. 2630

To be sold by way of public vendue, on the first day of

August next, on the premises;

A small farm containing about 30
acres of land, a still-house, stills,
worms, &c. and 12 cisterns, which will
contain each about 1500 gallons, with
ground works that communicate all to the
pump cistern, together with a large dock,
dwelling house, and store houses, &c. situ-
ate at Haverstraw, in the county of Orange, now in the pos-
session of John De Noyels. Inventory, and conditions of
sale shall be known at the day of sale, which will begin at
10 o'clock precisely.

New-Orange, June 1, 1768. 2629

ALL Persons who have any De-

Mands against the Estate of Mr. John Duyckinck of
Coracoa, deceased, in Order for Payment, are desired to
fend in their Accounts well attested, to Aslie Duyckinck,
Widow, sole Executrix of the said Estate; and all who are
indebted thereto, are desired to make payment to her or
Girardus Duyckinck, of the City of New-York, Merchant,
who is empower'd to receive it.

New-York, 1st June, 1768. 2629

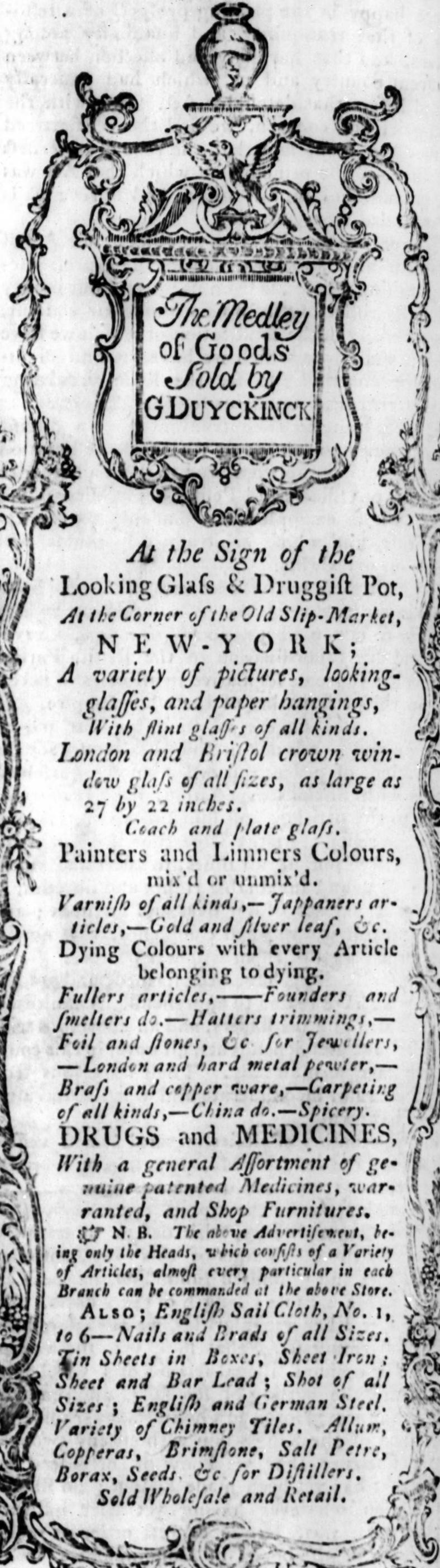
NOTICE is hereby given, That

whereas the Copartnership of Caleb Lawrence and
John Sacket, did cease the first Day of May last, They de-
sire all Persons from or to whom any Thing is due on the
said Partnership Account, to apply to the said Caleb Law-
rence, by the first of July next without fail, and make, or
receive Payment.

New-York, June 1, 1768. 2629

RED and white PORT, very excellent
in Pipes, Hogheads, and Quarter-
Casks, to be sold by CHARLES NICOLL, at
the White-Hall. 26

A FRESH IMPORTATION at the UNIVERSAL STORE, OR



*At the Sign of the
Looking Glass & Druggist Pot,
At the Corner of the Old Slip-Market,*

*N E W - Y O R K ;
A variety of pictures, looking-
glasses, and paper hangings,
With flint glasses of all kinds.*

*London and Bristol crown window
glass of all sizes, as large as
27 by 22 inches.*

Couch and plate glass.

*Painters and Limmers Colours,
mix'd or unmix'd.*

*Varnish of all kinds,—Jappaners arti-
cles,—Gold and silver leaf, &c.*

*Dying Colours with every Article
belonging to dying.*

*Fullers articles,—Founders and
smelters do.—Hatters trimmings,—
Foil and stones, &c. for Jewellers,
—London and hard metal pewter,—
Brass and copper ware,—Carpeting
of all kinds,—China do.—Spicer.*

*DRUGS and MEDICINES,
With a general Assortment of ge-
nuine patented Medicines, war-
ranted, and Shop Furnitures.*

*(N. B. The above Advertisement, be-
ing only the Heads, which consists of a Variety
of Articles, almost every particular in each
Branch can be commanded at the above Store.*

*Also; English Sail Cloth, No. 1,
to 6—Nails and Brads of all Sizes.
Tin Sheets in Boxes, Sheet Iron;
Sheet and Bar Lead; Shot of all
Sizes; English and German Steel.
Variety of Chimney Tiles. Allum,
Copperas, Brimstone, Salt Petre,
Borax, Seeds, &c for Distillers.*

Sold Wholesale and Retail.

Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-Office at the
Exchange. A Treatise, intituled,

A COMPANION for the YOUNG

PEOPLE OF NORTH-AMERICA, particularly recom-
mended to those within the Provinces of New-York, New-
Jersey, and Pennsylvania, calculated for the Promotion and
Furtherance of Christian Decorum among Families, and to
excite a laudable and Christian Emulation among young Peo-
ple, to pursue the Paths that lead to real Religion: by at-
tempting to discover the Beauties of a virtuous Life, and re-
move all Objections against being early Religious.

By AHIMA AZ HARKER,
CANDIDATE for the MINISTRY.

FRENCH LICQUEURS, TO BE SOLD.

By WILLIAM APTHORP,

At Mr. James M'Evers's Store. 2831

John Hamerley & Co.

Have just imported per the Mercury, Haight, from London,
A Fresh Assortment of India and

European Goods, which are to be sold at their Store,
near the Coenties Market, very reasonably;—also for Sale,
Bar Iron.

2730

Choice Carolina PINK ROOT,

TO BE SOLD, BY

ISAAC PINTO,

In BAYARD-STREET. 1825

SUPPLE

The following Extract is
entitled, *The temporal
England*, by Anthony Ell
St. Davids.

EVERY man must
it is of living p-
face to face, so
has the liberty of question
them.—When the cause is
are to determine it, i. e. th-
facts upon which the merit o-
far such facts are criminal
directed by the judges; bu-
whether they will be wholly
opinions or not; for they gi-
ral, so that though they th-
proved, yet if they do not thi-
that such facts are criminal,
the parties guilty. The gr-
his Tenures, § 386, declare

take upon them the knowl-
the matter, they may

SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1330.

T H U R S D A Y, JUNE 30, 1768.

The following Extract is taken from a Treatise, entitled, *The temporal Liberty of Subjects in England*, by Anthony Ellis, D. D. late Bishop of St. David.

EVERY man must be tried by the evidence that appears, and this evidence, when it is of living persons, must be brought face to face, so that the accused person has the liberty of questioning or cross-examining them.—When the cause is summed up, the jury are to determine it, i. e. they are to judge of the facts upon which the merit of the cause turns. How far such facts are criminal in law, they are indeed directed by the judges; but still they are at liberty whether they will be wholly governed by the judges opinions or not; for they give their verdict in general, so that though they think the facts sufficiently proved, yet if they do not think, as the judges think, that such facts are criminal, they need not bring in the parties guilty. The great judge Lyttleton, in his Tenures, § 386, declares, “that if a jury will take upon them the knowledge of the law, upon the matter, they may,” which is agreed to by lord Coke in his Com. thereupon: and Sir Matt. Hale (a) says, “that the jury are judges not only of the fact, but of the law; And it seems probable, that by law, the juries in all cases ought to be the judge of points of law, as well as of fact; (b) because originally the persons of the jury seem to have been of the nature of judges, and to have sat upon the bench (c)—In the trial of a peer the case is determined by the majority of the peers present, but in the case of commons, the verdict of the jury must be unanimous, which is a circumstance favourable to the side of mercy (d).

There have been instances when a verdict has been taken for sufficient, without the unanimous consent of all the twelve jurors (e); but this has always been by the direction of some arbitrary minister or judge; and has always by the legislative authority, been condemned as illegal.—No new trial is ever granted, in criminal cases, when the defendant is acquitted, if some fraud or trick be not proved in the case (f).—The jury are not punishable for their verdict, whatever it be.—To this trial by jury every one has a claim, in time of peace, except those who are actually in military service, and thereby subject to martial law; which in this nation hath always been under certain regulations; and cannot be executed even upon soldiers, but in virtue of an act of parliament [the mutiny bill] renewed every year.

And as all persons are thus secured from being unjustly found guilty, so if they should be found guilty, the punishments are not arbitrary. The king cannot grant the forfeiture of the lands or goods of the person accused before he is condemned (g). Neither can corporal judgment be given against a man in his absence (h). The judges cannot invent new punishments, nor add new circumstances of rigour: These are all determined by law as well as the crimes. The cases in which death is to be inflicted are all specified by known laws. The king can remit, in some cases, part of the rigour, but he cannot increase it. When Charles I. would have had Felton's right hand cut off before his execution, the judges would not consent to it (i). And when Henry VI. by his own authority condemned de la Pole, duke of Suffolk, to banishment, the house of lords protested against it.

Imprisonment for life, or banishment, cannot now be inflicted at all, but by act of parliament, or sentence of the courts of law (k). The king cannot so much as oblige any person to accept an employment abroad, not even in Ireland. This was attempted in Sir Thomas Overbury's case: he was

(a) *Hist. Law.* p. 140.

(b) We are very much inclined to be of our author's opinion in this point, and we believe he is right; but is there not hence an apparent necessity of further attention to the qualification of jurors? It is surely a reproach to our judicial proceedings, and an injury to liberty, property, and sometimes lives of the subject, to have the important service performed by persons of such incompetent abilities, who are always ready to give up the power with which they have their country intrusted them, into the hands of the judges.

(c) See Oliva Verelius in Hickey's Dissertation.

(d) The difference between the law of England, and the Scotch in this respect is very remarkable; a bare majority out of gives a sufficient verdict in Scotland: the inconveniences of this are obvious: some would give the preference between the extremes; but of the two the practice judiciorum is most favourable to the subject.

(e) Hale's P. C. part ii. p. 298.

(f) Hawk. P. C. p. 442. b. ii.

(g) Coke's ad Infl. p. 49.

(h) Trial par paix, p. 31.

(i) Rushworth's Coll. part i. p. 649.

(k) Coke ad Infl. p. 47.

sent to the Tower because he refused an embassy into Russia (l).

In like manner as to fines, care is taken that they shall not be exorbitant: Where the party is to be amerced, though he be at *miserere domini regis*, yet the amercent must be affirmed by the jury; and when he is fined *ad voluntatem domini regis*, yet this fine must be set by the judges. The king cannot impose a fine upon any man, but it must be done judicially, and so it hath been resolved by all the judges in England (m). During the reigns of the Stuarts, many excessive fines were laid on persons, for very small offences, viz. Mr. Hampden for a misdemeanour in Charles the second's time, was fined 40,000 l. and the earl of Devonshire, for caneing Col. Culpepper was fined 30,000 l. But the bill of rights, of William and Mary, put a stop to this arbitrary practice.'

(l) Rushworth, vol. ii. p. 435.

(m) Ibid. vol. i. p. 540.

Articles left out of former Papers for want of Room.

L O N D O N,

April 21. Yesterday afternoon a writ of *capias ut legatum* was issued against John Wilkes, Esq; on which he was taken into custody.

Form of a *capias ut legatum*.

GEORGE the Third, &c. To the Sheriff of M. Greeting: We command you, That you omit not, by reason of any liberty within your county, but that you take J. W. late of, &c. Outlawed in London, the day, &c. last past, at the suit of G. R. in a plea of trespass on the case, if he shall be found in your Bailewick, and him safely keep, so that you have his body before us, on the day, &c. wheresoever we shall be then in England; to do and receive that which our Court before us shall consider of in this case: And have you there this writ. Witness, &c.

By the 4th and 5th of William and Mary, chap. 18. if any person is taken upon a *capias ut legatum* (except in treason or felony) the sheriff, where special bail is not required, may take an attorney's engagement to appear for him, and may thereupon discharge the defendant: and where bail is required, he shall take the defendant's bond with one or more sureties, &c. re-appear by attorney, then may discharge him.

A secretary of a certain foreign minister, 'tis said, has been lately sent abroad under the conduct of a courier, for some misdemeanour here.

Extract of a letter from Madras, Nov. 5.

Hyder Ally, and the Soubah of the Ducan are totally routed, and we have taken 76 pieces of cannon: Every thing is now quiet again, and we have by treaty (since their defeat) obtained ample compensation for the damage occasioned by this rupture; so that this event is likely to produce very advantageous effects through the settlements, the natives being thoroughly depressed by their repeated ill success."

Extract of a letter from Chelmsford, March 30.

The mob yesterday afternoon at this place, both during the time of poll, and after the closing of it, were extremely riotous, and outrageous, breaking almost all the windows, knocking one another down, and behaving in such a manner that the inhabitants were afraid to stir out of their houses. Two men lost their lives; and another was run over by a coach, and had both his legs and one of his arms broke. In short, to dismal a scene has not been known here for many years."

It is said to be certain that Mr. Wilkes proposes to stand candidate for an Alderman of the city of London, the first vacancy that may happen.

From Corsica we are told, that general Paoli has lately sent one of his nobles, a person of great abilities, to execute an important commission at the court of Berlin.

It is said there will soon be a general promotion of Staff Officers.

It is talked that several great Commoners will be called up to seats in the upper house, soon after the meeting of an august Assembly.

They write from Brest, that three ships of war are now fitting out there, and it was given out, they are intended to go in quest of the Southern Continent, so much spoken of by former voyagers; tho' many people believe the place of their destination to be much nearer home.

Fresh advices from Warsaw confirm the accounts of a confederacy forming in Poland, on the score of religion, with these additions, that the Staroste Wareski is raising all the Cosques and Tartars he can; that a Carmelite friar animates the people in

his discourses to take up arms; that all who join them are sworn to fidelity; and that besides the motto mentioned in our late papers, they have also set up the following on some of their standards (*Pro Religionis & Libertate*) "For Religion and Liberty." In the mean time these advices say, that no orders have yet been given by the Court to put the Crown troops in motion, excepting a few light armed Pulks; it being judged better to endeavour to bring the associators to reason by lenity and kindness, than to use rigour against them; though, on the other hand, some are not without apprehensions, that the malcontents are supported by a foreign power [the Turks] and that should the Crown troops be ordered to march out, they would only add to the number of the insurgents by deserters.

B O S T O N

Kittery, June 2. This day in the afternoon we had a storm of thunder; when Mr. Joseph, Fry of this town, and several others were struck with lightning (being in a house which is much shattered) it made a breach thro' Mr. Fry's clothes on his shoulder the bigness of a dollar, set his shirt on fire, split the seam of his coat, broke some skin on his arm, and left it black, and part into the seam of his breeches and split it open, marking the same as it went, cut off his garter, tearing his stocking to rags, and leaving a sulphurous matter on it, taking away one quarter of his shoe and leaving the like mark all the way.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.

Monday last as some butchers were driving two steers home from the country, one of them threw a man down in Market-street, and before he could recover himself, the other came up, and hooked his horns in one of his eyes, part of which immediately came out; he now lies dangerously ill.

N E W - Y O R K, JUNE 30.

A Letter to the Printer of this Paper, with an Advertisement from Ananias Randall, and other insolvent Debtors, inclosed in which was 3s. 6d. Philadelphia Money, tho' the Letter was broke open and defaced, came to Hand by the Post on Friday the 17th Instant, June, when it was too late to answer the Design of it. There was Postage to pay upon it, 2 dwt. 16 Grs. that is 1s. 2d. York Money. This is inserted that the Persons concern'd may know the Omission was not owing to Neglect in the Printer, and (as the Money is deficient, 2s. 8d.) whether all that was sent came to his Hand. The same Advertisement was also sent to Mr. Gaine, and is published in his Paper of the 6th Instant.

Perry, Hayes & Sherbrooke,

Have for S A L E,

A fresh Assortment of Dry Goods, Ironmongery, &c. &c. Bristol Sail Cloth and Osnabriggs, Madeira Wine, Bristol Beer, Boxes of Tea, Window Glass; flint Pipes, Crates of Stone and Glass Ware, assorted; yellow Ware; Spermaceti Candles, double and single refined Loaf Sugar, Corn Mills; Sishes, Sickles, Nails, &c.

Also, the Hull of a new Brigantine, Burthen 120 Tons or thereabouts, for which dry Goods will be taken in Payment.

2, 36

CORNELIUS C. WYNKOOP,

A CQUAINTS his friends, that he is removed from his late dwelling house in Stone-street, to Canon's Dock, in the house where George Peterson lately lived.—Where he has to sell exceeding cheap for cash.—A neat assortment of dry goods, by wholesale and retail.

A L S O,

Best gun powder, and shot. | Souffong and congo tea.

Pewter and china. | Muscovado sugar.

A very strong and healthy young Negro wench, about 16 years of age.

26 29

T O B E S O L D,

By HENRY C. BOGART,

Next Door to Mr. Robert Ray's, near the Old Dutch Church;

CHOICE Muscovado Sugars in Hogheads fit for Shops, Jamaica Spirits, West-India and New-York Rum, Molasses, and a few Bales of Cotton. Just imported and to be sold exceeding cheap for Cash or short credit, by

WILLIAM SETON,

At his Store on Cruger's-Dock:

BOHEA tea, 3-4 dowlas, 3-4 and

7-8 garlis, 5-6 linens, white and brown; platillas royalles, 7-8 dowlas; bag Holland, Headen rolls, Ossaburgs, linen and cotton checks, nails of all sizes, window glass, fuzee balls, duck, pigeon and buck shot. Holland whitened long lawn, Hambr. do. 7-8 clear lawns, printed linens, diaper and damask table cloths, diaper clouting, kentings, brown Ruffia sheeting, sailcloth. Raven duck, Scotch handkerchiefs, Barcelona ditto, cravats, great variety of coloured chintzes, Melian linens, with many other articles.

28 31

WILLIAM FAULKNER, BREWER,
BEGS leave to acquaint the public, That he has lately
bottled off a large quantity of this country brew'd ALE,
which is now fit for use, and in the opinion of good judges,
equal in quality to any imported. From the repeated applications
which have been made to Brewers for bottled Beer of
this sort, and the laudable encouragement given to our own
manufactures at this period; he flatters himself of success in
this his new undertaking, while he continues to supply the
public with the best of liquor on the most reasonable terms.—
FAULKNER'S BOTTLED ALE, may be had, either of himself at the Brewery, of LEONARD LISPERNARD, Esq; or of
Mr. John Turner, near the Oswego-Market, at 10s. per dozen,
an 1s. per dozen allowed to those who return the bottles.

N. B. Masters of vessels and others, can be supplied on
the shortest notice.

25 28

To all Persons interested in the Lands herein
after mentioned.

Hereas a certain tract or parcel of land, with the appurtenances, situate, lying and being to the north of Albany, on both sides of Hudson's-river, (beginning at the uppermost limits of the land, formerly bought by Goose Gerezen and Philip Peterse Schuyler, being a creek, called Teonandebowa, which is the southwardly bounds of the said lands, and from thence up both sides of the river northerly, to a creek called Deonandebowa, the land on the said creek included, keeping the same length on the west side of the river, and so running east and west into the woods, as far as the Indians' right and title to the within mentioned lands) was on the 4th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1684, under the great seal of the province of New-York, granted unto Cornelius Van Dyck, Jan Janzen Bleeker, Peter Philips Schuyler, Johannes Wendell, Dirck Wessells, David Schuyler and Robert Livingstone; And whereas a division of part of the said tract of land, has been made by the said original proprietors above named on the 15th day of April, Anno Domini, 1685; and whereas also, another division has been made, of other part of the said tract or parcel of land, on the first day of June, Anno Domini, 1751; We the subscribers, being part owners of the said tract or parcel of land, granted as aforesaid, do (by virtue of a certain act of the Lieutenant-governor, the council, and general assembly of this province of New-York, passed on the 8th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1762, entitled, "an act for the more effectual collecting of His Majesty's quit-rents, in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto;") hereby give notice, that Peter Lanfing, Esq; Noning Visscher and Philip Van Rensselaer, of the city of Albany, persons not interested in the said lands, are appointed commissioners to make partition of the remainder of all such lands, creeks, rivers and falls of water, (as is not already divided) and comprehend in the said abovementioned and described tract or parcel of land, excepting some part of the farm, now in possession of John O'Farrell, with its appurtenances, situate at Still-Water; and that the said commissioners will meet on the 5th day of August next ensuing the date hereof, at the house of Mr. Richard Cartwright, innholder, in the said city of Albany; and all persons interested in the said lands are hereby required to attend on the day, and at the place aforesaid, for the purpose abovementioned.

Dated this 14th day of May, anno Domini, 1768.

PHILIP SCHUYLER,
JOHN R. BLEEKER,
JOHN GLEN,
JACOB BLEEKER.

24 37

Just imported in the Mercury, Capt. Haight, from London, and the last Vessels, and to be sold at the most reasonable Rates for Cash or short Credit, by

RICHARD BANCKER,

At his Store in Hanover-Square, an Assortment of Goods as usual, consisting of

THE greatest variety of Flaxen
and Scotch oznaburgs, white and brown, Irish and Russia sheetings, Irish and Holland linens, Prince's linens, Flanders bed-ticks; dowlases, clouting, and Russia diapers, Silex table cloths, Russia drillings, huckaback, corded and plain dimities, Marseilles quiltings, counterpanes; brown and white janes and fustians, buckrams, handkerchiefs, furniture and other checks brown Hollands, cambricks, plain and flowered lawns, cotton and thread hose, plain and flowered gauzes, silk and other gauze handkerchiefs and aprons, long lawns, muslins; Scotch threads, stitching and darning threads, coloured ditto; a variety of cap laces, Blond and black ditto; printed linens, and many other articles in the linen drapery way.

27 30

Hendrick Oudenaarde, Broker,
IS removed from Rotten-Row, to

Hanover-Square, to the House wherein Mr. Richard Van Dyck formerly lived, next Door to Mr. Rudolphus Van Dyck, and nearly opposite to Mr. H. Gaine's Printing-Office;—where he begs Leave to acquaint the Public and Inhabitants of this City, that he has to sell, by wholesale and retail, Choice Tea, Sugars, Coffee, Indigo, Pepper, Rice, Pimento, &c. and kindly desires the Continuance of their Custom.

He likewise Charters Vessels for different Ports of Europe and the West-Indies.

Also, Collects in Freight Money, Manages Transactions relating to the Accounts of Vessels and Cargoes, for both Masters and Owners.

And from the Encouragement of such Gentlemen as have been pleased to favour him with their Commands in letting Money upon Interest, he has a Prospect to continue letting Money more or less throughout the Year, as it shall occasionally come to Hand, and therefore without specifying certain Sums, informs the Public, that they may be further supplied upon personal Security, or Mortgages upon Houses or Lands, as shall be approved of, and the strictest Honour, Secrecy, and Dispatch shall be observed in the Execution of his Office, by their most obedient humble Servant.

Said Oudenaarde supply's Orders in Town, Country, or elsewhere abroad, with Care and Expedition, at a moderate Brokerage.

23 26

MARY PHILIPS,
Has just imported in the Ship New-York, Captain Lawrence, from London:

A Large and neat Assortment of MIL-
LENARY and new fancied Goods of the newest
Fashion and gentelest Taste, too tedious to mention, at her Store in Smith-Street. May 28. 95-

THIS is to give notice, to all the creditors of Messrs. Joseph Forman, jun. and Stephen Forman, that they have made over to us the subscribers, in trust for their creditors, all their estate, both real and personal whatsoever; by an assignment dated 23d. of April, 1768, therefore we now give notice to all persons indebted to said company, or otherwise, that they make speedy payment to us; and no other person but by our order, particularly Mr. Thomas Thomas, or any person concern'd for the company of Messrs. Griffiths and Thomas, and that the power Joseph Forman, senr. gave Thomas Thomas, is made void by the assignment.

26, 29.

Robert Ray,
John Taylor.

GARRAT NOEL,
Has imported in the last Vessels from London, a Variety of
Articles in his usual Way,—amongst which are new Books,
viz.

**THE Evangelical Expositor, or a
Commentary on the Holy Bible, in two Vols. Folio,**
By the Rev. Thomas Haweis.
Doctor Nugent's Travels through Germany, with a particular Account of the Courts of Mecklenburg.
Fables, by Doctor Wilke, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of St. Andrews, with very fine Cuts.
An Easy Introduction to Mechanics, &c. by John Ryland, of Northampton,—For the Use of Schools and private Gentlemen.

Boswell's Account of Corsica; the Journal of a Tour to that Island, and Memoirs of the great Paschal Paoli.
The Complete Cook, in all its Branches, containing the greatest Variety of approved Receipts in Cookery, Pastry, Confectionary, Preserving, Pickling, Collaring, &c. by James Jenks, Cook, for the Use of Families.

A new Edition of Enticks Pocket Dictionary.

Witius on the Covenants,

Doctor Witherspoon's History of a Corporation of Servants, discovered a few Years ago in the interior Parts of South-America, containing some very surprising Events and extraordinary Characters.

A L S O,

The Doctor's Works in 3 Vols. Folio,—the Treatise on Regeneration, which makes the Third Vol. may be had separate; and a Sermon preached at the Ordination of Mr. Davidson, and another at the Opening of the Synod of Glasgow, in 1759.

L I K E W I S E,
Paintings on Glass, in double carved Frames.

Books of Views in North-America and West-Indies.

Bell's new Map of North-America.

A Variety of the best Books in Husbandry and Gardening, Architecture, Surveying Instruments, and Books,—Quadrants, Draughts, Seamen's Books of all Sorts, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. Said NOEL has just imported a few extraordinary good Temple Spectacles, with Brasil Pebble Eyes, set in Steel and Silver, double Joints, in very neat Cases, from Three to Five Pounds per Pair.

26 29

T O B E L E T,
B Y JAMES VAN VARCK, for one or more
Years, at a very low Rent, together or separate,—the Dwelling-House, Bake-House, and large
Store-House, now in the Tenure of the Widow Brower, near the Battery.

Just imported in the last Vessels from London, a large and
neat Assortment of the following Goods, which are now
opening for Sale at the Store of

JOHN MORTON,

In Dock-Street, near the Exchange, viz.

**PURPLE and light ground
calico**

Printed and pencil'd furniture
ditto

Copper plate do.

Dark and light ground chintz

Dark & light ground cottons

Silk bandanées

Silk romall and cotton do.

Black and coloured tassies

Ducapes of all colours

Strip'd & colour'd lutestrings

Black padusoy

Black, blue, and white figur'd
mode

Barcelona handkerchiefs and
cravats

Thicksets, Sagathies

Pillowbeer fustians, everlasting

Marking canvas, cruel shaded

Scotch plades, hathand raps

Red and white cambrick

Handkerchiefs

Blue and white yard wide do.

Check handkerchiefs

Cambricks and lawns

Flowered do.

Flowered and strip'd bor-

dered handkerchiefs

N. B. To be sold on the lowest Terms for Cash.

Just imported in the Mercury, Haight, and to be sold by

JOHN HAWKINS,

On the most reasonable Terms; at his Store at Mrs. White's,
Hanover-Square.

A Very neat assortment of printed
calicos, printed linen and cotton, the newest pat-
terns, printed and long lawns, Irish linens; lawn, muslin
and silk handkerchiefs, garlis, Russia drab, Raven ducks,
Irish sheeting; plain and figured dimity, 7-8 and yard wide
damask table cloths, superfine do. in sets, cambricks, mo-
zeens, Damascus', gingham; silk calicos, an entire new
wear for Ladies; jeans, plain and corded cambricks, ever-
lastings, durants, Venetians, Queen's stuffs, &c. women's
shoes, cotton and furniture check; men's and women's silk,
thread and worsted hose, men's newest fashion marbled silk
do. black and coloured worsted breeches pieces, silk do. su-
perfine and coarse broad-clothes, shalounes, silk and twist;
japaned tea chests, trays, waiters, coffee pots, tea can-
isters and bread baskets; brass sconces, single and double
brass candlesticks, and sundry other articles.

Just imported in the Mercury, Capt. Haight, and other Ships
from London, and to be sold very cheap, by

Thomas Charles Willet,

In Smith-Street, two Doors below Mr. Grove Bend's.

L ACE, a great variety of
Blond, thread, black
and Dutch lace

Gauze, plain, striped and
figured

Gauze ap ons

Sattins, black and white fi-
gured for cloaks

Drab sattins, and sarcenet

Modes, black, plain, spotted
and figured

Perfians

Cardinal silks

Sarcenets

Ribbons, plain and figured

Do. black and white love

Barcelona handkerchiefs

Black cravats

Baldaine best sewing silk, of
all colours

Threads, white and coloured,
cotton and Lise

India cotton

Catgut, white and black

Ferret and silk stay laces

Nonsopretties, tapes, silk
ferrets

Quality and shoe binding,
silk shoe galloons

Braids, shaping galloons and
French cord for stays

French cord for stays

24—

Fany Family or Families, would be
willing to settle in the Island of St. John's in the
Gulf of St. Lawrence, on one of the best Situations for a
Cod Fishery, in a good Harbour, and good Soil, by applying
to the Printer hereof, may hear of advantageous Terms.

**To the PUBLICK,
PETER VIENEY,**

Music, Fencing, and Dancing-Master;

WHO keeps a private and public school opposite to the Hon. John Watts's, at Mrs. Hayes's, near the change, having heard that a report has been spread, that asks two guineas a quarter, and two guineas entrance, for teaching young ladies and gentlemen to dance, finds it necessary to contradict publicly a report certainly published to prevent him from getting scholars.—His demand was no more than one guinea a quarter and a guinea entrance, however at the desire of some gentlemen and ladies, he will fix the future teach at a pistole a quarter, and a pistole entrance, and will wait on any ladies or gentlemen that choose to be taught, at their own houses.—He will teach French country dances, either at home or abroad.

T O B E S O L D,
By Jonathan Hampton,

In CHAPEL-STREET, NEW-YORK,

Opposite Captain ANDREW LAW's;

A Large and neat
Assortment of
Windsor Chairs, made
in the best and neatest
Manner, & well painted,
viz. High back'd, low back'd and sick
back'd Chairs and settees, or double seated
fit for Piazza or Gardens,—Children's dining and low Chair
&c.

N. B. As the above
HAMPTON intend
constantly to keep a
large Number of all
Sorts of the above
Chairs by him for Sale

all Persons wanting such, may depend on being supplied
with any Quantity, Wholesale or Retail, at reasonable
Rates.

24—

Just imported in the New-York, Capt. Lawrence, and to be sold, by

ISAAC NOBLE,

Next Door to Doctor Milligan's, in Beaver-Street,

BEST jar raisins, by the
jar or pound;

Raisins of the sun, and cur-

rants, in casks;

All kinds of spices by the pound or ounce.

Chocolate, Souchong, 18s.

Hyson tea, 28s. per lb.

L I K E W I S E,